

Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by selected parts of body, Virgin Islands, 2000

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total		57	7	21.9	6.3
1	Neck, Including Throat	--	--	--	--
10	Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	--	--	--	--
2	Trunk	42	10	16.2	7.5
21	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	--	--	--	--
23	Back, including spine, spinal cord	32	10	12.4	8.7
230	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	20	12	7.8	11.2
231	Lumbar region	11	10	4.2	15.6
238	Multiple back regions	--	--	--	--
24	Abdomen	--	--	--	--
245	Intestines, peritoneum	--	--	--	--
2450	Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	--	--	--	--
25	Pelvic region	--	--	--	--
254	Groin	--	--	--	--
28	Multiple trunk locations	--	--	--	--
3	Upper extremities	6	5	2.3	21.1
31	Arm(s)	--	--	--	--
310	Arm(s), unspecified	--	--	--	--
32	Wrist(s)	--	--	--	--
33	Hand(s), except finger(s)	--	--	--	--
4	Lower extremities	5	4	2.1	22.4
41	Leg(s)	--	--	--	--
412	Knee(s)	--	--	--	--
42	Ankle(s)	--	--	--	--
8	Multiple Body Parts	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, July 10, 2003